TYPE, A.P.Rodrigo 2690, in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, collected at Enrique Urien, in the Departamento de Tapenaga, of the Argentine Chaco, in November 1940.

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MICONIA ESPINOSANA SP. NOV.

H. A. Gleason

Miconia Espinosana Gleason, sp. nov. Sect. Amblyarrhena. Caules juniores glabri, leviter 4-sulcati. Petioli glabri, 1--2 cm. longi. Laminae lanceolatae, acuminatae, integrae, basi obtusae, utrinque glabrae vel juniores leviter furfuraceae, 3-nerviae. Panicula late ramosa pyramidalis; flores 5-meri verisimiliter longe pedicellati, pedicellis propriis 1 mm. longis. Hypanthium carnosum poculiforme, ad torum 4.7 mm. longum, glabrum. Calycis tubus 0.8 mm. productus; lobi late oblongo-ovati, rotundati, a toro 2.8 mm. longi; dentes exteriores adpressi, triangulari-acuminati, lobos fere aequantes. Petala valde inequilatera, obovata, 8.5 mm. longa, alba. Stamina isomorpha; filamenta glabra, 4.3 mm. longa; antherae oblongae, 4.3 mm. longae, 4-loculares, poro ventro-terminali dehiscentes; connectivum simplex. Ovarium semi-inferum; stylus 11 mm. longus, minutissime puberulus; stigma paullo dilatatum, truncatum.

Type, Espinosa 2147, collected between Chilla and Guanazán, northern Zaruma, Ecuador, at an altitude of 2400 m., and deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The open panicle, with comparatively few and large flowers on long pedicels jointed near the summit, and the pubescent style at once suggest a kinship with a group of fifteen other species of the northern Andes. Ten of these have been described recently; M. floribunda, grandiflora, majalis, macrantha, and sanguinea appear in Cogniaux's Monograph. Among these fifteen, M. inanis Cogn. & Gl. most nearly approaches M. Espinosana, but differs in considerably smaller flowers, much shorter calyx-lobes, and glandular filaments.

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